

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER.

Devoted to News, Politics, Scientific, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information.

\$3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 1.

PONOLA, PONOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

NUMBER 28.

THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at THREE DOLLARS in advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged four dollars.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less), for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements which exceed ten lines, charged ten cents per line for the first, and five cents for each insertion afterwards.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of merchants and others.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser will be charged for separately at the ordinary rates.

Professional cards, not alterable for the year, containing ten lines or less, \$2.50.

Names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payment always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered till paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued till forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising notices will favor us by handing in their advertisements as early after our regular publication days as convenient—not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

All JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Postage must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

Government of Mississippi.

F. M. Tucker, Governor, till Jan. 1844.

Lewis G. Galloway, Secretary of State.

J. E. Matthews, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Richard S. Graves, State Treasurer.

John D. Freeman, Attorney General.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals: Wm. L. Smith, Edward Turner, and A. M. C. C.

This Court has no jurisdiction except when properly brought to a Court of Appeals. Its sessions are held on the first Mondays of January, July and October.

Chancellor of the State.—Robert H. Backner.

Clerk.—R. L. Dixon.

ON WHAT MONDAY COURT IS HELD.

First District.

Bolivar, 4th Monday April and October.

Clifton, 4th do May and November.

Warren, 3d do April and October.

Washington, 3d do do do.

Second District.

Carroll, 2d Monday April and October.

Choctaw, 4th do March and Sept.

Tallahatchie, 4th do do do.

Yazoo, 1st do do do.

Third District.

Adams, 4th Monday May and Nov.

Jefferson, 1st do do do.

Wilkinson, 1st do April and October.

Fourth District.

Copiah, 1st Monday May and November.

Neshoba, 4th aft 4th do do.

Newton, 3d aft 4th do do.

Scott, 2d aft 4th do do.

Stanton, 4th do do do.

Smith, 1st aft 4th do do.

Fifth District.

Clarke, 3d Monday May and Nov.

Greene, 1st do April and October.

Jackson, 4th do March and Sept.

Jasper, 2d do May and Nov.

Jones, 4th do April and October.

Lauderdale, 4th do May and Nov.

Wayne, 3d do April and October.

Perry, 2d do do do.

Sixth District.

Kemper, 4th Monday April and Oct.

Lowndes, 1st do do do.

Noxubee, 2d do do do.

Oktibbeha, 4th aft 4th do do.

Winston, 3d aft 4th do do.

Seventh District.

Hinds, 3d Monday March and Sept.

Madison, 1st do May and November.

Rankin, 1st do June and December.

Eighth District.

Coahoma, 2d Monday April and Oct.

De Soto, 4th do March and Sept.

Leflore, 3d do May and Nov.

Marshall, 1st aft 4th do do.

Monroe, 1st Monday do do.

Pontotoc, 1st do April and Oct.

Ninth District.

Chickasaw, 2d aft 4th Mon. April and Oct.

Iowa, 3d Monday do do.

Toa, 4th do do do.

Tippah, 1st do do do.

Pishomingo, 2d do do do.

Potomac, 3d aft 4th do do.

Tenth District.

Attala, 2d Monday April and October.

Holmes, 3d do do do.

Leake, 1st do do do.

Yazoo, 1st do May and November.

Eleventh District.

Amite, 2d Monday May and November.

Franklin, 4th do do do.

Pike, 1st do do do.

Covington, 3d do April and October.

Madison, 1st do do do.

Lawrence, 4th do do do.

Marion, 2d do do do.

The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all pleas and complaints whatsoever cognizable in a Court of Equity, and holds two sessions annually, commencing on the 3d Mondays in April and October for the Oxford District, and January and July at Jackson.

JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Judges. District Attorneys.

1st, George Coalter, 1st, E. G. Walker,

2nd, B. F. Carothers, 2nd, G. F. Neill,

3rd, Charles C. Cages, 3rd, Stanhope Posey,

4th, Albert G. Brown, 4th, E. G. Peyton,

5th, Henry Moninger, 5th, John Watts,

6th, H. S. Bennett, 6th, Henry Gray,

7th, John H. Rollins, 7th, F. Smith,

8th, J. M. Hawry, 8th, C. A. Wilson,

9th, Stephen Adams, 9th, J. W. Thompson,

10th, M. L. Fitch, 10th, R. C. Perry,

11th, Van T. Crawford, 11th, J. T. Lamkin.

Just Received.

FROM Boston, a fine assortment of fresh Shoes and Boots, consisting of Ladies' Kid Slippers, Shoes, Walking Ties, and Brogans; Gents' Calf, Seal & Kip Boots, do. Calf, Seal and Kip Brogans and Shoes. Also, a great variety of Children's shoes. All of which will be sold low for cash by

June 8. A. W. ARMSTRONG.

Job work of all kinds done at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Lakey's Theory of the Earth.

On Thursday evening July 27, Dr. Lardner delivered at the National Theatre a discourse on Dr. Lakey's Theory of the Earth. The Appendix to De lafield's Antiquities, has, for the first time come under Dr. Lardner's notice, since his arrival in this city, and he was forcibly struck with the singular example it offered of the true application of the true inductive philosophy, after the celebrated train which led to the discovery of the atmospheric pressures, and one or two cases in the history of science, among which may be mentioned Dr. Wells' analysis of Dew.

The learned lecturer declared that he considered Dr. Lakey's theory the most conspicuous specimen of the rigid application of Bacon's method and rules which have ever been seen.

Dr. Lakey maintains that the northern hemisphere is better adapted than the southern, to develop the physical powers and functions of land animals in general, and to awaken and foster the intellectual faculties of men in particular. This, he continues, is strongly indicated by a view of the same latitudes in the two hemispheres. Whenever similar land animals can be found, flourishing in corresponding latitudes of both hemispheres, the northern animal has invariably advantages over the southern. The Lion of North Africa, compared with that of the Cape is one of the many examples that may be given.

The races of man indigenous to the northern, compared with those of the southern hemisphere, offer striking examples of this law of nature. Compare the Caucasian race of Europe and Africa, and even the red man of North America, with the feeble savages of Cape Horn, the Hottentot and the New Hollanders, and the correctness of the principle will be strikingly manifest.

But the most ingenious part of the argument of Dr. Lakey, consists in establishing the fact that the European race do invariably degenerate, when they colonize the Austrial temperate Zone, and do not degenerate when they colonize any part of the northern temperate Zone. He appeals to the actual condition of the colonists of Buenos Ayres, of South Africa, of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land, in proof of this position. It appears, then, that the southern Zone is not only incapable, as yet of producing the higher race of man and land animals, but that even when they immigrate there, it is incapable of supporting them without deterioration. Drs. Lardner and Lakey agree that the Dutch and French have degenerated at the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Spaniards have fallen into the ratio in Buenos Ayres—but neither of them assert the degeneracy of the Anglo-Australian or the Anglo-African, and the former agrees with the latter, that not sufficient time has elapsed since the English settled any part of the southern hemisphere.

Neither the learned lecturer, nor the author of the theory, if we understand them, consider the degeneracy of the people of the southern Zone hopeless, they are too close observers not to know, and will not deny that civilization is in its infancy, even in the northern Zone—the favored hemisphere. It is however not for want of sufficient tracts of land, nor of sufficient fertility. The continent of Australia exceeds in magnitude that of Europe. Late Geographers give New Holland an area of 400,000 of square miles. Its climate is good, and its soil fertile; but Dr. Lakey contends, and Dr. Lardner admits, that notwithstanding this fertility, it does not produce in any abundance the food of man. It has neither variety, nor quantity of good animal food, and although trees and certain other vegetables luxuriate, few of the species necessary for man or land animals are found. Having by a series of luminous arguments and instances, established the general fact that the southern Zone does not, nor cannot sustain land animals in the proper and natural vigor of the north;—having, in the language of Bacon, collected his instances, so as to make the actual prenalence of the alleged law clear and manifest, the Doctor proceeds to assign possible or probable causes for it.

1. The Elliptical form of the Earth's orbit, causing the earth to be farther from the sun, when the latter is north of the Equator, than when it is south of it.

2. The consequent greater length of time which the sun acts on the northern than on the southern hemisphere.

3. The immense proportion of water to land in the southern hemisphere.—Also, the sun's proximity from December to June, he being three millions of miles nearer the earth in the southern summer than in the northern. The proximity of the sun scorches and parches, instead of fertilizing certain parts of the southern Zone. Dr. Lakey mentions the heats of South Australia, the barren Harroo plains of South Africa, and the naked and treeless pampas of La Plata to sustain this assertion.

To which may possibly be added the greater magnetic intensity of the northern hemisphere.

It would be impossible, within the short limits of this notice to do justice to this recondite and important subject. Indeed, it would require more development, than its talented author has ventured to give it. We are induced to hope that the attention which Dr. Lardner is likely to attract to this new theory, by his lectures in different parts of our country, and by his extensive correspondence with the savans of Europe, will do much to supply Dr. Lakey with extended sources for new data by which his induction shall be rendered more complete, and his theoretical views still more definite and conclusive.

We cannot do better than to refer our readers to the work itself, De lafield's antiquities of America. This work was published in this city in 1839, and notwithstanding the costly manner in which the work was got up, all the copies were sold. Is it not for a second edition? Four years have elapsed, and many new facts may have come to light, which might serve to sustain or weaken the theory of Dr. Lakey.—N. Y. Paper.

Stearine and Lard Oil.

The manufacture of lard oil has opened a new source of wealth to the West, and one which, as yet, is only on the threshold of profitable operation. Not only does it furnish a vent for the immense quantity of lard which the West produces and which its capacity to produce is unbounded, but it furnishes a material for candles, called Stearine, which is destined to supersede tallow and spermaceti as lard oil has sperm and olive oils. This substance is the residue of lard after the only parts have been abstracted by immense hydrostatic pressure. It is of various qualities, according to the perfection of the manufacture. We saw a parcel a day or two since, perfectly white, as hard as marble, and resembling in all its qualities the purest wax—indeed, with the admixture of one tenth part of wax the compound cannot be distinguished from it, except by the most experienced judges. It can also be so made as closely to resemble spermaceti. The quality of Stearine of which we saw a sample, is worth 20 cts. per pound, and the candles made from it 22 cts. per pound. Compared with sperm they are equally handsome—do not run, are much harder, and will burn from a quarter to a third longer. The price of sperm is now 30 cts. per pound. This fine description of Stearine has but recently been produced.—A sample in neat blocks has been sent to England to try the market, and a large export demand is confidently anticipated at some future day. Of the candles only about 200 boxes have yet been made. Several poorer qualities of Stearine have been produced, selling as low as 6 to 7 cents per pound. The candles made from these are worth about 14 cents per pound and are much superior to those made of tallow, which are worth 12 cents. Those croakers who have predicted the eventual destruction of all the whales and a consequent unilluminated world, will see by the above facts that in the boundless valley of the Mississippi we have the means of light, both in the shape of oil and candles, from a source which cannot well fail us. We can breed hogs, although we cannot have whales; and with candles made of this hogs' wax—for it is wax to all intents and purposes—we can very well do without the yield of the sperm whale.

In these articles of Oil and Stearine we see another avenue worked by American skill and industry by which wealth is to be poured into the lap of our Western farmers. We can produce enough to supply the world, and with our advantages, can undersell any other nation on the globe.—N. York Tribune.

Marion and his Men.

An old lady, well known in the region of country between Georgetown and Marion Court House, related to a friend of ours a few days ago, a Revolutionary Anecdote, which we take pleasure in putting on record, and will be very grateful for any additional ones, or other interesting incidents, which may be collected from the very intelligent narrator of this, or from any other source worthy of credence.

At the period to which we allude, the narrator was in the first blush of maidenly beauty, and resided with her mother near Port's Ferry, her father having previously been called hence to appear before his God. The British had possession of Georgetown, and were kept in constant alarm by the intrepid Swamp Fox, and his brave and enterprising followers. Scouts from either of the contending parties were frequently seen near her mother's residence. Upon one occasion, one of Gen. Marion's agents left under her charge a quantity of provisions, and immediately after a party of the British called, searched the premises, and discovered the hidden supplies. They charged upon her mother the fact of their being designed for the support of the rebel army. She prevaricated, and the officer in command insisted that she should have them hauled to the river and shipped to Charleston. The old lady said she would have them hauled as directed, but could not be responsible for them after they left her premises; that some of Marion's men were constantly scouting about there, and would watch and seize them so soon as they were removed. Taking advantage of this hint, the British scouts resolved to carry off with them all they could bear away, and ordered her to have the remainder shipped immediately. With this intent they proceeded to examine the supplies, so as to secure the most serviceable and consequently the most valuable. The daughter now four score years of age, and still in possession of all her faculties, watched these proceedings with a restless and a jealous eye, and was determined, if possible, to defeat their object.

Retiring from the house for a few minutes, she hastily returned, and in apparent alarm and agitation, exclaimed: "Marion and his men are coming!" A scout hovering on the edge of a neighboring thicket gave plausibility to the assertion. The British boat a hasty retreat, and before night fall the provisions were removed by a patriotic band to a place of greater security, and freed from the prying curiosity of British emissaries.—Cheraw Gazette.

Butter Making.

The principal cause of failure to make good Butter, that may be kept for a long time, is the neglect to separate the buttermilk entirely from the Butter.

Some dairy women are afraid to let any cold water touch the butter for fear of washing out the goodness—as if water and butter could commingle. We object to touching the butter by the hand, some particles will melt and these injure the whole. A little wooden paddle is best. When the butter is gathered in the churn, that is, when it separates from the buttermilk and forms lumps, the buttermilk should all be drawn off, and cold water should be added; then the whole must be agitated or churned, and this water must be drawn off, and so on till the water ceases to look white.

This serves to harden the Butter, and to work out the buttermilk. If any liquid is finally left in the butter, this liquid will be nearly oil water, and you have salt water or brine in your butter rather than buttermilk, which becomes tainted in three or four days of hot weather. Pure brine will not taint the butter, but buttermilk will.

There is no good reason to be offered why butter cannot be kept as long as tallow or lard. We keep these articles the year round without a particle of salt. The reason is we work out all the impure matter by means of heat which we use in trying out the fat and the tallow. There are instances where but-

ter has been kept a year or more without any salt. Can we not learn how to cleanse our butter, so as to obtain double price for it?—Massach. Ploughman.

Extracts from a Modern Dictionary.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Heart—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon however destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use or practised only by the low orders.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of a man.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from others.

A vulgar word—It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Managers of lotteries—Men who pay the legislature handsomely for the privilege of cheating the people.

Law proceedings—Unbrushed cobwebs of the dark ages.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted vision and returns to earth.

Death—An ill-bred fellow who visits people at all seasons, and insist upon their immediately returning his call.

Author—A dealer in words who gets pay in his own coin.

Domestic bliss—A term used by Milton.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Lunatic Asylum—A kind of hospital where detected lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

Jail—The penalty of mischief, and often reward of virtue.

History of the Influenza.

In 1630 it prevailed in Europe, and is spoken of as a pestilential and epidemic cough." In 1743 (just a century since,) it prevailed the world over, and received its present cognomen. In many districts in Europe, scarcely a family escaped. It appeared in April and went off in June. It was never fatal, except to aged persons, or those affected with pulmonary disease. The French called it "La Grippe"—hoarseness. It appeared again in Europe and America, as we learn from a writer in the Troy Whig, in 1762. Also 1775, when dogs and horses were also affected. In 1782 it was equally universal, and followed severe atmospheric changes. It met its victims on land and sea. In St. Petersburg, 40,000 were affected by it in one day. In 1830 it appeared again, and was followed by the Cholera. 1833, it succeeded that fearful disease. Its progress is, like the progress of most epidemics from east to west, and is preceded by great atmospheric changes.

Cleveland Herald.

The Hon. Saml J. Gholson and the Hon. Judge Mounger have declined the Honour of being the Caucus Bond Paying Candidates for Congress. This is just what we believed and predicted.—We have every proper respect for their peculiar opinions, and we knew that they were too good democrats to join in any attempt to divide and distract the party.—Guard.

Opinions of Locofocoism in 1837 and 1843.

In August 1837, the Democracy of Albany county, New York, including the Albany Regency, held and published in the Albany Argus, the following opinion of Locofocoism: "Resolved, That no portion of the Republicans of this county or State, we trust, entertain any feeling in common with the distinctive views of that faction originating in the city of New York, known as the LOCO FOCOS, and of which we have a small number in this county; THAT WE REGARD their doctrines and principles as utterly abhorrent to all principles of Republicanism, of morality, and of the good order of society, and at war with the safety of our religious institutions, and that any attempt by any party to court their favor or support, for any purpose whatever, we are satisfied would and SHOULD produce DEFEAT and DISGRACE." Such was the opinion of the Democracy in 1837. Scarcely had this opinion been promulgated, than

Martin Van Buren courted their favor and support, adopted their principles and appointed their leaders to office.—Where is the 'Faction' now? Every where the Democratic party is merged into it, and many of them are now urging doctrines which a locofoco of 1837 would have blushed to avow. The Democratic party have repudiated all their old landmarks—Tariff, Bank, etc., and joined a Radical faction, whose favor or support, for any purpose whatever, would and should produce defeat and disgrace. The signs of the times certainly indicate that there is something prophetic in the above resolution, and that it is about to be fulfilled.—ib.

Laws of Mississippi.

PASSED AT THE CALLED SESSION, 1843.

AN ACT to amend the existing acts regulating proceedings by attachment:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the fifteenth section of the forty-third chapter of Howard and Hutchinson's Digest, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all attachments now provided for by the laws of this State shall be replevable at any time before final judgment rendered against the defendant thereto, or a writ of inquiry executed on the appearance of such defendant, and his execution of a bond with sufficient security to be approved by the sheriff or other officer executing said attachment, and payable to the plaintiff in a sum double the value of the property attached, and conditioned to have said property forthcoming to abide the order or decree of court, to which said writ of attachment shall be returnable, or in default thereof to pay and satisfy to an extent not exceeding the value of said property, such order or decree of said court; which said bond together with said writ of attachment shall be forthwith returned by the officers taking the same into the clerk's office of the court aforesaid, with a particular endorsement thereon of all these acts of said officer in relation thereto.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the defendant shall have executed a replevy bond under the first section of this act, the sheriff or other officer taking the same shall restore to said defendant the property attached.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any plaintiff in attachment, shall be dissatisfied with the bond or security executed by the defendant, under the first section of this act, may, within sixty days after the date of such bond, by petition to the Judge of the court to which said attachment shall be returnable, or to any Judge of the high Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, obtain a citation, ordering such sheriff or other officer taking such bond, to appear at such a place and at such time, not exceeding ten nor less than five days, and show cause, if any he can, why said bond or such security shall not be adjudged insufficient, and the judge ordering such a citation shall then and there examine such bond and hear such testimony as may be offered by either party, and in case such judge shall adjudge such bond or the security thereon to be insufficient then such sheriff or other officer shall be and remain subject to the same judgment as the surety in such bond, and shall have the same liberty of defence as said principles or security may have had, as to all matters not growing out of the acts of said sheriff or other officers.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in all cases of attachment, the defendant in attachment shall be entitled to appear by himself or attorney, to defend the same as in other suits for the recovery of money at any time before final judgment, or writ of inquiry executed, but in no case shall such appearance operate to vacate or otherwise effect the obligation of any bond taken under this act, nor to discharge any garnishee or garnishees, nor otherwise effect any lien created by such attachment.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That provisions of law now in force in relation to claimants to property under a writ of fieri facias shall be and the same are hereby extended to claimants of property under writs of attachments.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in full force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved, July 26, 1843.